

LETTER FROM MRS. A. C. M. RITCHIE.

Claims of the "Princess Olive" to Royalty—An Historical Romance—Alleged Marriage of George III with Hannah Lightfoot—Consequences of the Royal Bigamy if Proved—Marriage of Dr. Wilnot—Marriage of His Daughter Olive with the Duke of Cumberland—Birth and Baptism of the Princess Olive—Orders of the King—The Duke of Clarence—Contract of a Bigamous Marriage with Lady Horton—The King's Indignation and Protection—Maidenhood of Olive—Ignorance of Her Parents—Her Talents—Marriage with the Marine Painter, Serres—Olive becomes an Artist, and is Appointed Landscape Painter to George III—Dr. Wilnot Proved to be the Author of the Letters of Junius—His Motive for Writing Them—Statement of the Lord Chief Baron—Verdict of the Jury.

LONDON, June 30.—We mentioned in a former letter the decision of the jury denying the claims to royalty of the so-called "Princess Olive," and the conviction of a large portion of the public that the verdict was dictated by expediency, and not justified by the facts brought forward. The narrative of "Princess Olive" is a historical romance which can hardly fail to interest your readers.

Mrs. Ryves petitioned to prove that her mother was the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, who was lawfully married to Olive Wilnot, and prayed that such provision might be made for her as if she were her mother's daughter in the station in society which the circumstances of her birth justify. To us the internal evidence that the Duke of Cumberland was lawfully married to Olive Wilnot, and that afterwards committed bigamy is very strong. There is less reason to believe that his brother, George III, is guilty of the same offence when he married Princess Charlotte; and yet there is sufficient testimony of his previous union with Hannah Lightfoot to claim, at least, investigation. To establish beyond a doubt the existence of this first union would be to prove that his successors were not legitimate heirs to the throne, and Queen Victoria was not rightful Sovereign of Great Britain. However startling and terrible in its effects would be such a revelation, the historian has only to deal with facts, irrespective of sequences.

An attempt was made by Mrs. Ryves, at the recent trial, to prove that George III, when Prince of Wales, contracted a secret marriage with Hannah Lightfoot in 1759. Dr. Wilnot was the officiating clergyman. Papers of Dr. Wilnot's were produced in court, certifying to the marriage, of which two sons and a daughter were the issue. A paper, supposed to be written by Hannah Lightfoot, signed "Hannah Regina," bequeaths her children to the protection of their royal father. And to Olive Wilnot, daughter of Dr. Wilnot, her best friend, she leaves all the property to which she may be entitled.

This paper was dated 1762. The marriage of George III with Princess Charlotte took place 1761.

The Rev. James Wilnot, D. D., of Baron-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, was the father of Olive, daughter of Stanislaus, the last King of Poland. They had one daughter, also named Olive, who grew up to be exceedingly beautiful and accomplished. She was nineteen when his Royal Highness, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III, became deeply enamored of her and offered her his hand. The marriage ceremony was performed by her father, Dr. Wilnot, according to the rites of the Church of England, on the 4th of March, 1767, at the house of Lord Archer, in Grosvenor street, Grosvenor Square, in the presence of Lord Warwick, and is attested by the written declaration of Lord Chatham and J. Dunning, Esq., afterwards Lord Ashburton. The certificate is verified by the sign-manual of King George III.

For important family reasons, the King ordered the marriage to be kept secret until after his death.

The Royal Marriage act, by which members of the Royal Family were prevented marrying except with the consent of the reigning sovereign, was not passed until the year 1772.

Olive Wilnot, Duchess of Cumberland, gave birth to a daughter on the 3d of April, 1772, at Warwick. The child was privately baptized as Olive, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive, his wife, and Dr. Wilnot, as the godfather on his mother's side. The King, however, commanded that this child should be rebaptized, at the Church of St. Nicholas, in Warwick, in order that she might pass as the child of Dr. Wilnot's brother, Robert Wilnot, and Anna Maria, his wife. She was rebaptized in the register-book as Olive Wilnot only.

The Duke of Cumberland had already become tired of his lovely young wife, and in 1771, shortly before the birth of Olive, he conceived the project of ignoring his private marriage, and contracting a second union. His nuptials with Lady Horton, daughter of the first Earl of Corhampton, and widow of Christopher Horton, Esq., were publicly solemnized.

George III, it is said, was so indignant at the conduct of his brother, that he refused to receive him or Lady Horton at Court, and "took every precaution that while he shielded the Duke of Cumberland from the legal consequences of his crime, he should in no way impair the reputation of his own family. The Olive, or the identity of her infant daughter."

One of the documents produced in court runs as follows:—"George R. We declare the birth of Olive, the infant of the Duke of Cumberland, by Olive, his Duchess, to be legitimate, who is condemned to privacy by the act of bigamy committed by her royal father."

(Signed) WARWICK, CHATHAM, J. WILNOT, J. DUNNING, Kew Palace, May 1, 1777.

Olive grew up under the care of Dr. Wilnot, and in total ignorance of her marriage. She bore a very lively likeness to the royal family as her portrait testifies. At an early age she exhibited decided literary tastes, and a talent for drawing. She was taken to London to receive instruction in art, which she passionately loved, and there she became acquainted with John Thomas Serres, a marine painter to the Admiralty. To this gentleman she was united in 1782, by her grandfather, Dr. Wilnot. She must have acquired some proficiency as an artist, for she was ultimately appointed the landscape painter to George III, and exhibited some of her works at the British Institution, 1806.

Among the many singular revelations made during the recent trial is one which, if it be true, clears up the long disputed point as to the authorship of the letters of Junius. They were written by Dr. Wilnot, his granddaughter asserts, to obtain redress from George III, who, writing under their sharp lash, was induced to sign certain certificates testifying to the marriage of Olive Wilnot and the birth of her child. The youthful Olive made the discovery accidentally, when she was but fourteen years old. She chanced to take from her grandfather's library some loose sheets of old manuscripts to scribble and draw upon, and they were found to be some of the letters of Junius.

sometimes sent by private hands, or drafts on the banker.

After the death of the Duke of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex visited Olive, inspected the documents in her possession, and declared himself perfectly satisfied with the signatures of his late father. The Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV, also visited Olive, and showed her much consideration. She also received kindness from her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Duke of Clarence, while he did not hesitate to confess he believed that the different documents were signed by his late Majesty, King George III, declined, for important reasons, he said, to call the attention of King George IV to the claims of Olive.

Mrs. Ryves, when she was a child, was visited, with her mother, at Brighton, by Lady Lonsdale and the Dowager Marchioness of Devonshire, and while they went to a ball given by the Prince of Wales; to be sure, she had no place at a table, but all the balls of the Prince of Wales were then given at the Tavern, instead of at the Pavilion. The Prince several times presented the child with 5s to buy dolls.

The unfortunate Olive was finally induced to move to France, where, after enduring many privations and great sufferings, she died, in November, 1835, her daughter declares, of a broken heart.

Mrs. Ryves, who was the mother of six children, procured a divorce from her husband in 1841 (and divorces in England are only granted upon the strongest grounds); since that period she has been dependent upon her own exertions.

An attempt was made to prove to the jury that "Princess Olive" was of unsound mind, and as an evidence of this insanity a letter was produced written by her, dated 31st May, 1819, addressed to the Earl of Warwick, containing a circumstantial account of a visit paid by the Duke of Cumberland to her mother, and a second letter was brought forward, in which she warns the Prince of Wales, and relates a singular dream, in which the spirit of the Duke of Cumberland recommends her to appeal to his royal brother. These pieces of insanity did not appear to be very convincing to either the jury or the crowd which thronged the court.

To discredit the authenticity of the documents was the only ground upon which it was found that the petitioner's claims could be denied. Mrs. Ryves and her mother had, naturally, for years collected every scrap of paper which appeared to support their claim, and in the great multiplicity of documents in their possession, if some could not be proved authentic, there certainly was no reason to charge these ladies with being impostors.

The Lord Chief Baron stated to the Court that if the alleged marriage between the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilnot took place, then the marriage of their daughter with Mr. Serres was illegal, not having had the consent of the sovereign, and the Royal Marriage act being then in force.

The jury decided that the petitioner's mother, Olive Serres, was not the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and that the Duke was not lawfully married to Olive Wilnot. Will many unprejudiced minds, after examining that portion of the facts which no one attempts to deny, come to the same conclusion? ANNA CORA MOWATT RICHIE.

NEWSPAPERS.—In France three hundred and fifty political papers are published, of which sixty-three are printed in Paris and two hundred and sixty-seven in the departments. Seven hundred and three non-political papers are daily printed in the metropolis, and six hundred and four in the departments, besides the political organs above enumerated.

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REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., VIA THE DELAWARE AND HARTFORD CANAL. Captain Vandover, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET STREET, will leave on THURSDAY next, 10th inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO. Agents, 115 South WALNUT ST.

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 23 North THIRD Street. If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificate should do it. There is no alcoholic impurity, strong commanding superior character, and such high sources.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1866. We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains more of the medicinal substance known as STRAIGHT OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskeys in general use.

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